



Lake Roosevelt Visitor Guide

June 2007 to May 2008



Monitoring Lake Roosevelt’s Vital Signs

The National Park Service recently developed substantial, long-term plans to inventory and monitor natural resources within the boundaries of almost every national park. Conducting scientific research about the status of plant and animal populations, the general ecological condition of biological systems, and human impacts within our national parks will provide valuable information that can help inform park management decisions. Numerous “vital signs,” have been identified as relevant and cost-effective for providing us with more information about the condition of Lake Roosevelt’s natural resources. Data collection relating to several of these vital signs will be starting this summer. Read more about these projects below or visit our website at www.nature.nps.gov/im/units/ucbn/Index.htm for more information.

Mapping Vegetation will Help Predict Exotic Plant Invasions

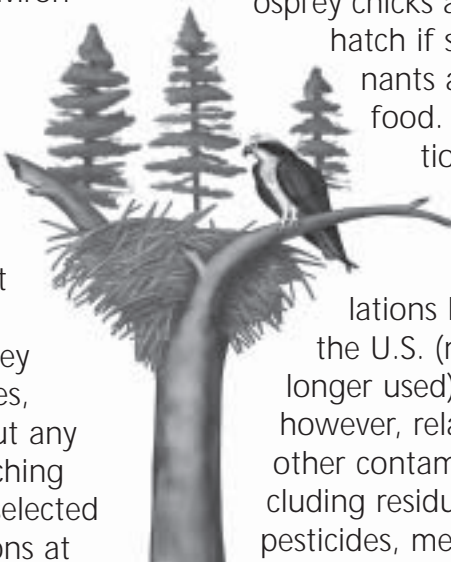
Fieldwork will begin this summer to map vegetation on park lands. Mapping existing vegetation will provide valu-



able information that can be used by park managers. Maps will be used is to identify where exotic plants have invaded and should be removed, as well as predict where future invasions might occur. Exotic plants take habitat away from native plant species and contribute to general environmental degradation.

Something Smells Fishy- We’re Monitoring Ospreys!

Did you know that ospreys are found on every continent except Antarctica? They are easy and fun to watch, as they build large stick nests on trees, telephone poles, or just about any place that is a good for watching for fish. Ospreys have been selected as a key indicator of conditions at Lake Roosevelt for two primary reasons. The first relates to how ospreys might be affected by increased interaction with people due to the high level of boater recreation on Lake Roosevelt. The second reason involves ospreys’ food. About 99% of an osprey’s diet is fish! They are therefore sus-



ceptible to any potential second-hand environmental contaminants coming up through the food chain. Their eggs are particularly sensitive to pollutants. In fact, osprey chicks are far less likely to successfully hatch if significant levels of contaminants are present in their parents’ food. In the past, osprey populations sank to dramatic lows in the United States due to the effects of a pesticide known as DDT. Today, osprey populations have recovered throughout the U.S. (mostly because DDT is no longer used). Little research has occurred, however, relating to bioaccumulation of other contaminants at Lake Roosevelt including residue concentrations of other pesticides, mercury, and long-persisting substances like PCBs. By conducting long-term monitoring of osprey populations, we will better understand if contaminants have made their way up the highest levels of the food chain in Lake Roosevelt as well as understand if greater interaction with people is affecting osprey populations.



America The Beautiful

The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Annual Pass

Beginning January 1, 2007, a new federal fee program was implemented for most federal land management agencies, including the National Park Service. The majority of the revenue generated by sales of the passes will be reinvested to enhance the sites selling them. The inaugural program features several new passes, however, all current valid Golden Age, Access, and Eagle and National Park passports will continue to be honored.

The *America the Beautiful - The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Annual Pass* (\$80) replaces the discontinued Golden Eagle and National Park Pass. The Volunteer Pass (free), is a new annual pass



earned by individuals contributing over 500 hours of volunteer service on federal public lands and has the same benefits as the Annual Pass. Both cover entrance fees or standard amenity fees at any National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, or Bureau of Reclamation site; they do NOT cover expanded amenity fees such as camping, boat launch, tours, etc. These passes are non-refundable, non-transferable, and are valid for 12 months from the month the pass is issued. The new Senior Pass (\$10) which has replaced the Golden Age Pass remains the lifetime pass available to U.S. residents aged 62 or older. The Access Pass (free) replaces

the Golden Access Pass available to U.S. residents with permanent disabilities. These passes entitle the owner to the same benefits as the Annual pass, but with the added advantage of discounts on some expanded amenity fees. At Lake Roosevelt that includes 50% off camping and boating fees.

Each year the Annual Pass will feature the Grand Prize winning image from the *Share the Experience* Photo Contest (www.sharetheexperience.org); maybe your photo from your visit to Lake Roosevelt could be featured next year!

Passes can be purchased on-line through the U.S. Geological Society store, or at any federal recreation fee area – but keep in mind, your purchase directly benefits the site at the point of sale!

Park Information 2

Where are the visitor centers? When are they open? How much does it cost to camp or launch a boat? Do I need a fishing license? Page two to has the details.

Safety 4

Going boating and need to know what’s required on Lake Roosevelt? Wondering where you can hunt in the Recreation Area? The answers are on page four.

Things to Do..... 5

When and where are the ranger programs? Where do I get a Junior Ranger paper? Where can I hike in the park? Are there any special events going on in the park? Find the answers on page five.

Park News 3

Park Map 6-7
Geologic History 8
Natural History 9
Cultural History 10
Did You Know? 11
Facilities and Services .. 12

Park Information

Page 2

VISITOR CENTER AND INFORMATION

All areas have information, boat launch permits, America the Beautiful Senior, Access and Annual Passes. Starred (*) areas have book sales and the Visitor Center has exhibits. Dates and times are subject to change. **Email:** laro_web_master@nps.gov

Park Headquarters* 1008 Crest Drive Coulee Dam, WA 99116 509.633.9441	South District & Fort Spokane* 44150 District Office Lane N Davenport, WA 99122 509.725.2715	North District & Kettle Falls 1368 Kettle Park Rd. Kettle Falls, WA 99141 509.738.6366	District & HQ Office Hours <ul style="list-style-type: none">Monday - Friday 8 a.m.-4 p.m.Closed on Federal holidays
Fort Spokane Visitor Center* is located in the Guardhouse on the grounds of historic Fort Spokane. Call for hours of operation. 509.633.3836		Kettle Falls Information Station* is located near the entrance to the Kettle Falls marina. Call for hours of operation. 509.738.6366 ext 115	

National Park Service Campgrounds

Year-round camping is available at most of Lake Roosevelt’s 27 National Park Service (NPS) managed campgrounds.

Individual Campsites:

- \$10.00 per night per campsite May 1 - September 30.
- \$5.00 per night per campsite October 1 - April 30.
- Payment: cash or check.
- No more than 2 vehicles (truck and boat trailer or RV and car or 2 cars); no more than 10 people per campsite.
- 50% discount for valid America the Beautiful Senior / Access Pass holders.
- Individual campsites reservable May 1 - September 30 at:
Kettle Falls | Fort Spokane | Keller Ferry | Spring Canyon.
The rest are first-come, first-served. Call the reservation number below.
- Campsites must be reserved seven days in advance and there is a two-night minimum stay; three-night minimum stay during holidays.
- No hookups or showers in any of the NPS campgrounds.
- Crowded conditions exist in some campgrounds—so plan ahead.

Groupsites and Reservations:

- Groupsites by reservation only, with \$9.00 reservation fee.
- For reservations call toll free 877.444.6777, TDD 877.833.6777, International 518.885.3639 or on-line at www.Recreation.gov

Beach Camping:

- No camping fee at boat-in-only campsites.
- No beach fires** on the exposed lakebed or beaches managed by the National Park Service between May 1 and November 1. This season coincides with an increased potential for wildfires, which cause the loss of park resources and endanger the property of our park neighbors.
- Marine sanitation devices (MSDs) are required for anyone camping from or aboard a boat. Because plastic bags clog and cause portable toilet dump stations to fail, homemade devices such as plastic bag-lined buckets or cans are not acceptable alternatives. Plastic bags or other containers contaminated with human waste cannot legally be disposed of in dumpsters.



Dispose of All Waste Properly

Dumping ANYTHING—including human or pet waste—on the shores or in the waters of Lake Roosevelt is **illegal** and unsanitary.

Boat Launches

Fees are charged year-round at all NPS boat launches regardless of boat type. Payment may be made by cash or check.

Daily launch permits:

- Available at self-registration fee stations at each launch ramp.
- \$6.00 for seven consecutive days from date of purchase.

Annual permits:

- Valid from purchase date until December 31 of the same year.
- \$30 January 1 - April 30.
- \$40 May 1 - September 30.
- \$20 October 1 - December 31(for 2007 permits).
- May be purchased in person or by mail.
- Purchase annual permits in person at the Park Headquarters, North and South District Offices.
- By mail: Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Headquarters mailing address on this page with a personal or cashier’s check, payable to the National Park Service. Include your America the Beautiful Senior or Access Pass number if you have one, for a 50% discount.

Fishing License

Children 14 and younger may fish without a license. A Washington State fishing license is required for all others to fish the waters or from the shores of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. If fishing on the waters of Lake Roosevelt outside of the recreation area, a tribal permit may be required in addition to a Washington State license. Please contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (509) 258-7750 and the Colville Reservation (509) 634-2110 or the Spokane Reservation (509) 258-7750 for tribal license requirements.

America the Beautiful Senior and Access Passes

The America the Beautiful Senior and Access Passes (formally Golden Age and Golden Access Passports) are lifetime entrance passes to national parks, monuments, and other areas administered by the federal government. The passport also entitles the holder to a 50% discount on user fees at Lake Roosevelt’s boat launches and campgrounds.

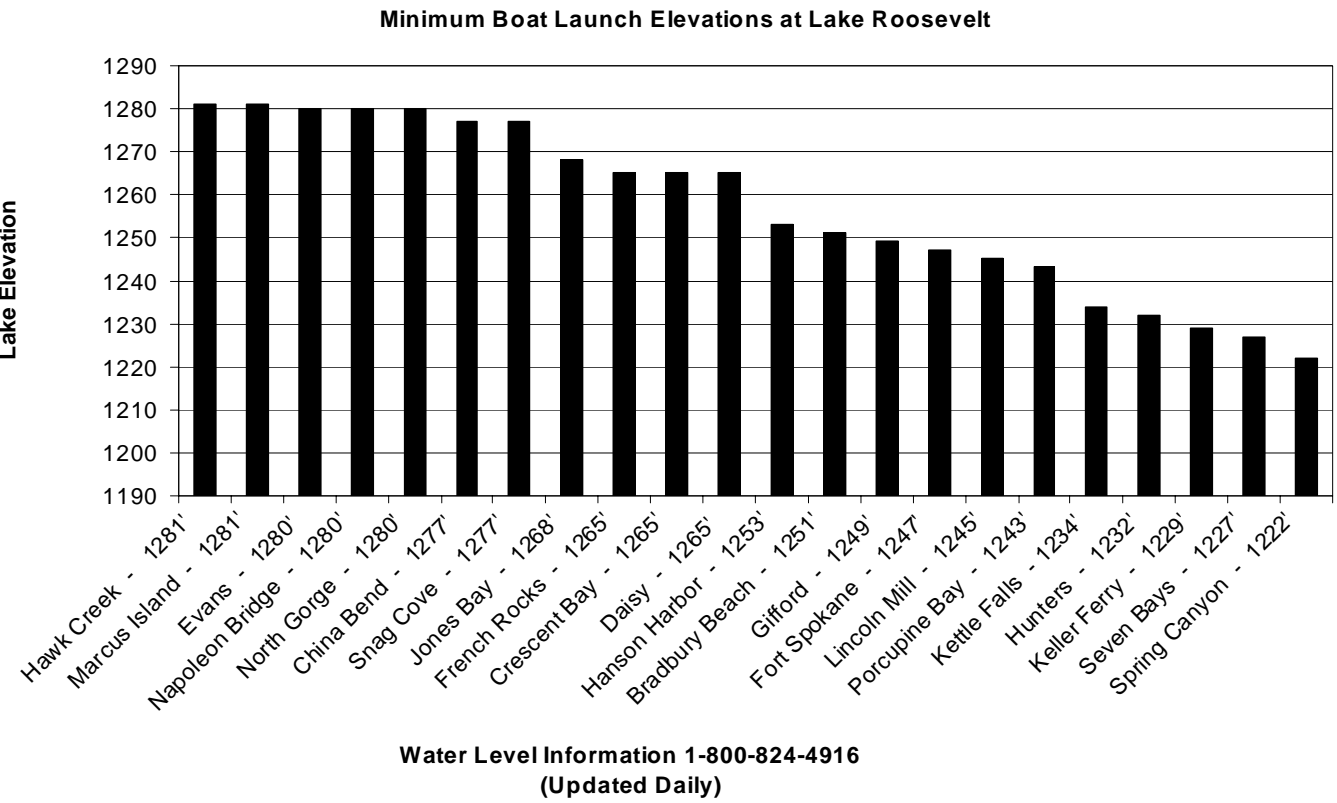
America the Beautiful Senior Passes are available only to U.S. citizens or permanent residents 62 years of age or older for a one-time \$10 fee. America the Beautiful Access Passes are issued free of charge to U.S. citizens or permanent residents of any age with permanent disabilities. These passes may be obtained at any of the Visitor Information Stations or District Offices in the park.

Passes **cannot** be issued by mail. They must be obtained in person at the park.



Boat Launch Elevations

Seasonal fluctuations regularly affect lake levels and access to boat launch facilities at Lake Roosevelt. For current lake elevation, call the Bureau of Reclamation at 800.824.4916 or visit www.nps.gov/laro It can be dangerous to boat without an accurate navigational chart. You can purchase them at the District Offices, Visitor Information Centers, or by calling 509.738.6366 ext.115, or on the web at www.nps.gov/laro



Teachers! Check Out Our Educational Options!

Welcome to the new Lake Roosevelt Education Program. Beginning in September, 2007, a variety of new programs and materials will be available to teachers and students. The park completed its plan for development of a comprehensive Education Program in early 2007 which outlines potential programs and materials. The programs and materials listed here are just the beginning of exciting development and testing. We hope you and your students enjoy the new programs and continue to look for opportunities to participate in the future.

Vision: Provide place-based, hands-on, minds-on cultural and natural educational experiences that encourage the critical thinking process while utilizing all the senses.

Goal: A long term Education Program which serves students, educators and the community. The park is a viable educational resource.

Objectives:

- Programs and materials encourage educators and students to explore their natural and cultural world.
- Provide lifelong learning opportunities
- Inform visitors about the natural and cultural significance of the park

Programs are designed to help teachers meet Washington State Grade Level Expectations and the Essential Academic Learning Requirements.

All programs listed here are **FREE**—although schools need to pay for return shipping of Traveling Trunks and Kits. Reservations are required for all programs at least three weeks in advance. For reservation and availability information, please see our “For Teachers” section of our web-site www.nps.gov/laro or contact the park’s Education Specialist: Janice Elvidge, Janice_Elvidge@nps.gov, 509.633.9188 ext.12.

Landforms in the Sand:
The Geology of Lake Roosevelt

Grade: 3rd–HS
Chaperone Ratio: 1:10
Group Size: Minimum 10 / Maximum 60
Program Times: Depends on location
Program Length: 1 hour
Program Type: In-Park or In-Class
Program Rqmts: Nearly any location that has a water spigot within 75 feet of a sandy beach.
Program Overview: *Discover the amazing geologic forces that shaped the landscape in the Lake Roosevelt area. This program features students creating a landscape complete with a flowing river and discovering what the force of water can do to a landscape.*

Land of Many Opportunists:
The Game of Species Survival

Grade: 4th-12th
Chaperone Ratio: 4 adults who can help
Group size: Min. 8/ Max. 60 (40 ideal)
Program Times: Depends on location
Program Length: 1.5-2 hours
Program Type: In-Park or In-Class
Program Rqmts: Outdoor area where the grass is very thin; dirt area with some small gravel size rocks OK. The ground needs to camouflauge dried beans, but not bury them. Minimum 60 foot square area.
Program Overview: *Students will learn how aggressive exotic species take advantage of a wide range of resources in order to expand their range and compete in a nonnative habitat. This program features a relay action game. Each team represents an animal in our natural world and will try to survive as a species.*

Fort Spokane: A Cultural Crossroads

Grade: 3rd–5th and 6th–8th
Chaperone Ratio: 1:10
Group Size: Minimum 10 / Maximum 60
Program Times: 9:30 AM -12:00
1:00 PM - 3:30 PM
Program Type: In-Park
Program Overview: *Explores why the fort was established by the military, why and how it was subsequently used as an Indian boarding school and later a tuberculosis hospital. The program includes a teacher guide, pre-visit classroom lessons, ranger-conducted and self-guided lesson activities while visiting Fort Spokane, post-visit materials and a virtual tour web component.*

Mission Point Tour

Grade: 4th and 5th
Chaperone Ratio: 1:10
Group Size: Minimum 10 / Maximum 40
Program Times: Morning/afternoon
Program Length: 1.5 hours
Program Type: In-Park
Program Overview: *The arrival of fur traders and trappers at Kettle Falls was a sharp turning point in history, changing the culture and landscape of the local tribes dramatically in a very short time period. Includes a guided walk from the Historical Museum to St. Paul’s Mission and around Mission Point with scenic views of Lake Roosevelt.*

“The River Mile” Pilot Program

Grade: High School
Chaperone Ratio: 1:10
Group Size: Minimum 10 / Maximum 20 (per houseboat trip)

Program Overview: *This pilot program replaces the Floating Classroom. We will take two groups of students on two houseboats for an orientation to water quality monitoring with real world scientists. Upon return to their classroom students will learn how to conduct each of the monitoring protocols and then apply them during an inventory and monitoring trip to the school’s section of the Columbia River. Each participating school will be assigned a river mile that will be their section to monitor on an on-going basis. Inventory and monitoring would occur 3-4 times per year.*

Avian Mystery

Grade: 4th-7th
Chaperone Ratio: One teacher
Group Size: Minimum 10/ Maximum 27 (number of puzzle pieces)
Program Times: Depends on location
Program Length: 45 minutes to 1 hour
Program Type: In-Class or Traveling Trunk
Program Rqmts: A 10 foot wide by 52 inch tall (minimum) wall area where a sheet of felt fabric can be anchored.
Program Overview: *This mystery program has students sharing information from a puzzle piece as the puzzle is completed. Once the puzzle is completed they will know which bird they have been describing. Students will be able to describe the status of the American Bald Eagle; identify at least three reasons for their decline; identify how protection under the Environmental Protection Act has helped its recovery and identify locations near them where they can observe Bald Eagles. SHhhhh! Don’t tell them which bird it is!*
Sponsored by: *Grand Coulee Chamber of Commerce and the Grand Coulee Balde Eagle Festival.*

Fur Trade at Kettle Falls

Grade: 3rd–HS
Chaperone Ratio: 1:15
Group Size: Min. 10 /Max. 60
Program Times: Depends on location
Program Length: 45 minutes
Program Type: In-Class
Program Overview: *Status symbols differ from culture to culture and throughout time, but we all seem to need or want them. A brief overview of what life was like on a fur brigade, how Indians traded at the trade shops and an understanding about different cultural status symbols. Students will be able to: Identify the primary fur trappers/traders sought; Explain why beaver was the most valuable fur; Give one example of how fashion is still a status symbol today; Give an example of a status symbol in tribal culture, 1800s European culture or today’s American culture and give one example of how the arrival of the fur trade changed the American Indians’ way of life at the mission point area.*

continued on page 11

Washington State Mandatory Boating Safety Education

According to the 2005 US Coast Guard Boating Statistics, the latest available, Washington State reported 128 boating accidents putting the state as 10th highest in the country in reported accidents. Twenty five of those accidents were fatalities and 82 people suffered serious injuries, ranking Washington sixth for boating deaths. These are not statistics to be proud of, especially since Washington only rated 16th for registered boats.

In the hopes of reducing boating accidents Washington residents, starting January 1, 2008, will be required to obtain a Boater Education card before they may legally operate a boat in this state. To obtain



boating course prior to the accident accounted for only 6% of the accidents. Perhaps those taking the course are naturally more cautious or maybe education does work—probably both.

This law does not require everyone to have a boating card in 2008. The program is designed to be phased in over time by your age, starting with the youngest to the oldest. If you were born before 1/1/55 you are

the card boaters can take an education course in a classroom, online or at home.

Does education work? Statistics from the 2005 US Coast Guard report show that 72% of the boat operators involved in accidents had not taken any type of boating safety course. The operators that reported taking a state

exempt. The phase-in period for all boat operators to obtain a card begins January 1 of each of the following years for the designated ages:

- 1/1/08 – 20 years old and younger
- 1/1/09 – 25 years old and younger
- 1/1/10 – 30 years old and younger
- 1/1/11 - 35 years old and younger
- 1/1/12 – 40 years old and younger
- 1/1/13 – 50 years old and younger
- 1/1/14 – 60 years old and younger
- 1/1/15 – 70 years old and younger
- 1/1/16 – All boat operators over 12

The life-time Boater Education card is \$10.00 and a replacement card is \$5.00. This law does not affect non-Washington State residents who do not operate a vessel within Washington State for more than 60 consecutive days. For more information please visit the Washington State Parks Department web-site at www.parks.wa.gov/boatsafefaq.asp

Boating is one of the most popular recreation activities at Lake Roosevelt. With over 2000 watercraft on the lake during the year, it is important to know the rules of the water AND how to stay safe. Here is a checklist of some of the required equipment needed to boat legally and safely on Lake Roosevelt.

Required Boat Equipment Checklist						
	Boats less Than 16'	Boats 16' to less Than 26'	Boats 26' to 40'	Boats 40' to 65'	PWC	Human Powered any Length
	Class A	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3		
Certificate of Number on Board	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
Registration Numbers	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
PFDS: Type I, II, III, or V	x (2)	x (2)	x	x	x (1)	x
PFD: Type IV	n/a	x	x	x	x	n/a
Fire Extinguisher	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
Flame Arrestor (3)	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
Horn, whistle, or bell	x	x	x	x	x	x
Navigation Lights (4)	x	x	x	x	n/a	n/a
1) Those on PWCs must wear a personal flotation device at all times. 2) Children 12 and under are required to wear US Coast Guard approved life jackets. 3) All gasoline engines except outboard engines. 4) Must use navigation lights between sunset and sunrise. PFDs must be readily accessible for each person in the watercraft.						

Water Sport Turns Deadly

In March of 2006, the State of Washington outlawed the practice of “teak surfing” or “drag surfing.” This dangerous fad is when someone is dragged behind the boat hanging onto the back of a swim platform (that is typically made out of teak wood) or they let go and body surf on the wake just behind the boat. Typically this person is not wearing a life jacket due to the resistance it creates. Most people would think that this activity is crazy and never try it. But for the thrill seekers, here are the top five reasons why you shouldn’t try this.

1. Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning kills teak surfers. Boat engines emit CO when running and just sitting on the platform exposes you to the danger of CO poisoning. Once the boat begins moving, the old “station wagon” effect comes into play. The boat literally sucks the bad emissions along with it and if you are being dragged behind the boat, even as far back as 20 feet you are putting yourself in the danger zone. Symptoms of CO poisoning are headache, dizziness, confusion, nausea, fainting, shortness of breath, or death. Permanent brain damage can also occur.
2. Teak surfers rendered unconscious due to CO poisoning have drowned. Teak surfers say they can’t wear a life jacket (PFD) because of the resistance it creates. Once they start suffering from confusion,they faint due to breathing in carbon monoxide and they are unable to swim. Even if a PFD were to be worn, most of the comfortable ones are not designed to turn an unconscious person’s face up out of the water. Imagine the arm strength it takes to hold on to a speeding boat. Now think about when you get tired and let go. Will you still have enough strength to swim to keep yourself alive? How about your child? Children have died while teak surfing while their parents watched.
3. Propellers do a great job cutting through the water to keep your boat going. They can also do a lot of damage cutting through your body. Teak surfing puts your body too close to those blades. If you have ever seen a person that has been cut by a propeller, you would never want to get that close.
4. Head injuries can easily occur if the boat stops too quickly and the surfer keeps going. There are many deadheads (logs) in Lake Roosevelt. If your boat hits one and it stops even for a split second, that is long enough for the person to smack their head into the back of the boat. This could cause a severe head or neck injury; let alone being knocked unconscious and drowning.
5. It’s the LAW! If the above four reasons haven’t convinced you not to try teak surfing, then maybe the fear of a monetary fine can. It is against Washington State law to teak surf.

The Worst Way to Meet a Protection Ranger at Lake Roosevelt NRA

Listed below are some of the rules and regulations for which visitors are most often cited at Lake Roosevelt.

FIRES

Lighting or maintaining fires anywhere but designated areas such as:

- Campsites where fire receptacles are provided by the NPS.
- The exposed lakebed from **November 1 to May 1**, when the fire danger rating for the park is at or below level 2.
- The shoreline or exposed lakebed from May 2 to October 31.

Not using approved receptacles such as:

- Park provided fire grates.
- Portable Propane Campfire units that are UL approved.

Not adhering to the following established conditions for fires when and where allowed:

- Fire size must be less than three feet in diameter.
- Fires must be at least 10 feet from the nearest beach logs, structure or vegetation.

HUNTING

- Within ½ mile from developed areas.
- Out of state authorized hunting season and without proper permits/licenses in possession.

FIREWORKS

- Use or possession of fireworks.

REFUSE

- Not using a required marine sanitation device (MSD) when camping from a boat.
- Disposing of human waste from MSD’s into restroom facility toilets, trash receptacles, or in any other manner.
- Littering.

DESTRUCTION OF RESOURCE

- Disturbing, defacing, removing, or digging upon natural, cultural and archeological resources within the recreation area.
- Off road driving.
- Using a metal/mineral detector.

PROPERTY

- Leaving property unattended for longer than 24 hours.
- Retaining (anchoring) a vessel on the waters of the recreation area for more than 30 days per year, unless in a marina.
- Leaving mooring buoys or shore anchors when a vessel is not attached.

BOAT LAUNCHING

- Not using designated launch sites to launch or recover vessels.
- Not displaying annual passes in the lower, driver side, front windshield of towing vehicle.
- Operating a vessel with a noise level over 82 decibels when measured from 82 feet away.

PETS

- Having a pet off leash.
- Not cleaning up after a pet.
- Leaving a pet unattended.

See Park Superintendent’s compendium or bulletin boards for specific regulations.



Special Events

Lake Roosevelt Night Skies

Join us for a night of stargazing!

Town of Marcus

- Saturday, June 23, 9 p.m. to midnight
- With the Spokane Astronomical Society
- 509.738.6266 ext.115 for details

Keller Ferry Campground

- Friday, June 22 & July 13, 9 p.m.–10 p.m.
- Friday, August 10, 8:30 p.m.–9:30 p.m.

Spring Canyon

- Saturday, June 23 & July 14, 9 p.m.–10 p.m.
- Saturday, August 11, 8:30 p.m.–9:30 p.m. (Perseid Meteor Shower)

Steamboat Rock State Park

- Thursday, August 9, 8:30 p.m.–9:30 p.m. 509.633.9188 ext.12 for details

Encampment at Fort Spokane

Saturday–Sunday, June 30 & July 1

Come see what military life was like on the frontier in the late 1800s, as volunteers camp out on the parade grounds! Call 509.633.3830 for more information.

Paddle Days

Saturday, July 21, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Free lessons in canoeing, kayaking, sailing, snorkeling and much more. Bring sunscreen and wear swim clothes. Call 509.738.6366 ext.115 for details. Located at Colville Flats four miles south of Kettle Falls.

Fur Trade Encampment

Saturday - Sunday, July 28 & 29

Join the National Park Service and the Kettle Falls Historical Society in welcoming the Friends of Spokane House for a weekend of living history. The Friends will set up an 1840s style fur trade encampment at historic Mission Point, Kettle Falls. Call 509.738.6266 ext. 115 for details.

Meteor Overnight Canoe Trip

Saturday–Sunday, August 11 & 12

The Perseid Meteor Shower is best experienced in a dark quiet campground after 11 p.m. Join park rangers on an overnight canoe trip for the event. **Must RSVP.** Call 509.738.6366 ext. 115 to RSVP.

for the fort, that of an Indian boarding school and then a tuberculosis hospital. Along the two-mile trail, signs give clues to how people lived here for almost 50 years. For the adventurous, the trail climbs approximately 300 feet to the top of the bluff, providing you a spectacular view of the fort grounds and the confluence of the Columbia and Spokane rivers. A free trail guide about Fort Spokane is available.

Bunchgrass Prairie Nature Trail: At Spring Canyon Campground you are in a Bunchgrass Prairie community within an upper Sonoran life zone. The area is characterized by cold winters and hot, dry summers. The balance of life in these harsh extremes is very delicate. In the Bunchgrass Prairie, moisture is scarce—rain filters rapidly through the sandy soil, leaving no surplus beyond that which the plants can immediately absorb. As you walk along the trail you will discover wild roses, rock-eating lichens, and different animals that call the grasslands home. A free trail guide is available at the beginning of the trail for you to use.

Ranger Programs

Do you want to go canoeing but you don't have a canoe? Do you want to know why people have been coming here for nearly 9000 years? Do you want to take a hike and learn about the different plants and trees at the park? Then head to a campground bulletin board near you to find a list of weekly Ranger led activities here at Lake Roosevelt. The following is a brief summary of the possible programs the park offers during the summer.

Hiking

Join a ranger-led hike to explore the bunch-grass prairie ecosystem or learn about St. Paul's Mission. Topics and length of hikes vary.

Campfire Programs

Come gather around the campfire at one of our amphitheaters and learn about the natural or cultural features of Lake Roosevelt.

Canoe Trips

Join a ranger for a free canoe trip on the lake. We supply the canoes, paddles and life jackets. Beginners welcome, but an adult must accompany children under 16. First come, first served.

Kids' Programs

Kids can have some fun discovering the diversity of Lake Roosevelt. From salmon to fire, there is something for everyone at our kids' programs.

TAKE A HIKE!

Looking for a little peace and quiet? Want a nice place to view birds and wildlife or learn about the history around Lake Roosevelt? Maybe you just want to stretch your legs after a long ride. If so, then you want to find one of Lake Roosevelt's four self-guided walking trails that will take you back in time so you can explore the history and geology of the lake or simply enjoy the beauty of its diverse scenery and terrain.

Mission Point Trail: A crossroads of time and cultures. For nearly 9000 years people have been drawn to Kettle Falls for survival, commerce and recreation. Restored St. Paul's Mission stands where it did over a hundred years ago—a reminder of the many paths that have crossed at Mission Point. A ¼-mile trail, one mile from the Kettle Falls Campground, has signs explaining the history of the falls, the mission, and the Hudson's Bay Company's influence on the area. The view of the river is rivaled only by the abundance of plants you will find along the trail.

Old Kettle Town Site Trail: Like a specter from the past, the old Kettle Falls town site still lingers in the imagination of many who visit. Walking the locust-lined sidewalks past the lonely foundations and steps to a now vanished house brings visions of a once thriving community. The one-mile trail, starting at the Kettle Falls Information Station, offers a chance to see how nature takes back her space. As you meander down to the swim beach and playground, it's not unusual to see a great blue heron take flight from the marsh, or ospreys and bald eagles soaring overhead.

The Sentinel Trail: For 20 years, Fort Spokane was a lonely outpost for soldiers acting as a barrier between the Indian reservations and the encroachment of settlers. The demise of the fort in the 1890s brought about a second life



Mission Point Trail



Hey Kids! Here is your chance to become a Junior Ranger!

To begin your Junior Ranger training:

1. Pick up a free Junior Ranger newspaper at Spring Canyon, Fort Spokane or Kettle Falls Visitor Centers, a campground host or a Ranger on the water.
2. Follow the directions in the paper and complete the activities.
3. Hike a park trail located at Spring Canyon, Fort Spokane and Kettle Falls or walk along the beach with your parents.
4. Attend a ranger program at one of the larger campgrounds of Lake Roosevelt during the summer. Check the campground bulletin board for dates and times of programs near you.
5. When you're finished, take your newspaper to a visitor center or the campground host to be checked and receive your free Junior Ranger Patch.

You're now a Lake Roosevelt Junior Ranger for life!

Boat-in Campsites



Sterling Point:

- Has several sites and is intermittently busy.
- Sites are semi-shaded with ponderosas and lots of room between the bitterbrush.
- As with most boat-in sites, getting there mid-week is best because it is not always full. The section of the lake is moderately to very busy.
- Has some nice sandy beaches for wading on one side, rocky/sandy on the other side.
- Plenty of beach for boats to tie off.
- One pit toilet.
- Located at one of the most scenic parts of the lake. Showcases the Okanogan highlands, the lava cliffs, and the ice age lake/Missoula Flood sands. It is at the border between the steppe desert and the forested Okanogan highlands.
- A short distance (up to 30 minutes depending on the speed of your boat) from 7 Bays.

Crystal Cove (Spokane River)

- Only one site.
- Some shade, next to a very steep forested hill.
- Often occupied. Located in a very busy part of the Spokane Arm so boats are zooming by often.
- Mostly sandy, but the beach area is small.
- Fairly easy boat tie-off area, with deep water right off shore. Some submerged rocks near the shore on either side of sandy area.
- One toilet.
- View across to undeveloped portion of the Spokane reservation. Located on a north facing slope therefore cooler and thicker mixed conifer forest.
- Only a few minutes from Two Rivers/Fort Spokane, up to 10 minutes by houseboat.

Ponderosa (Spokane River)

- Four sites.
- Lots of shade, one site on the beach.
- Moderately busy, seldom full. A lot of boat traffic.
- Very nice, sandy beach.
- Long distance to trees for boat tie-off when water isn't at full pool.
- One toilet.
- Long views to the east or west depending on site, view across to relatively undeveloped Spokane Reservation side. Thick ponderosa forest on glacial lake sands. Nice exposures of ripped up parts of lake sediments by Missoula Floods.
- McCoy's marina almost across from it, only a few minutes from Two Rivers/Fort Spokane, up to 15 minutes by houseboat.

Detillion

- Four to five sites.
- Shady sites, lots of room to move around.
- Very busy, often full with very large groups, lots of boat traffic.
- Poor beach quality. Very rocky. Enclosed cove for swimming.
- Very good boat tie-off at docks.
- Two toilets.
- Looks across to Spokane Reservation.
- Same distance to supplies as Ponderosa.

Enterprise

- Four to five sites.
- Very nice, some more shady than others.
- Very busy, often full.
- Excellent beach. Lots of sand.
- Challenging tie off. Beach approach is shallow. You are likely to get your feet wet.
- Three toilets.
- Very nice, undeveloped area, on a quieter part of the lake. Moose have been seen swimming here. Mostly ponderosas on glacial lake sands.



Boating Regulations

All boaters must know and follow applicable state and federal boating requirements, as well as carry all required equipment on their vessels. Copies of this information are available at visitor center and information stations and on the Lake Roosevelt NRA website. www.nps.gov/laro



- This site is more remote, 30 minutes to an hour depending on the speed of your boat to Two Rivers, or 15 to 30 minutes to Hunters (no supplies available at Hunters campground.)

Plum Point

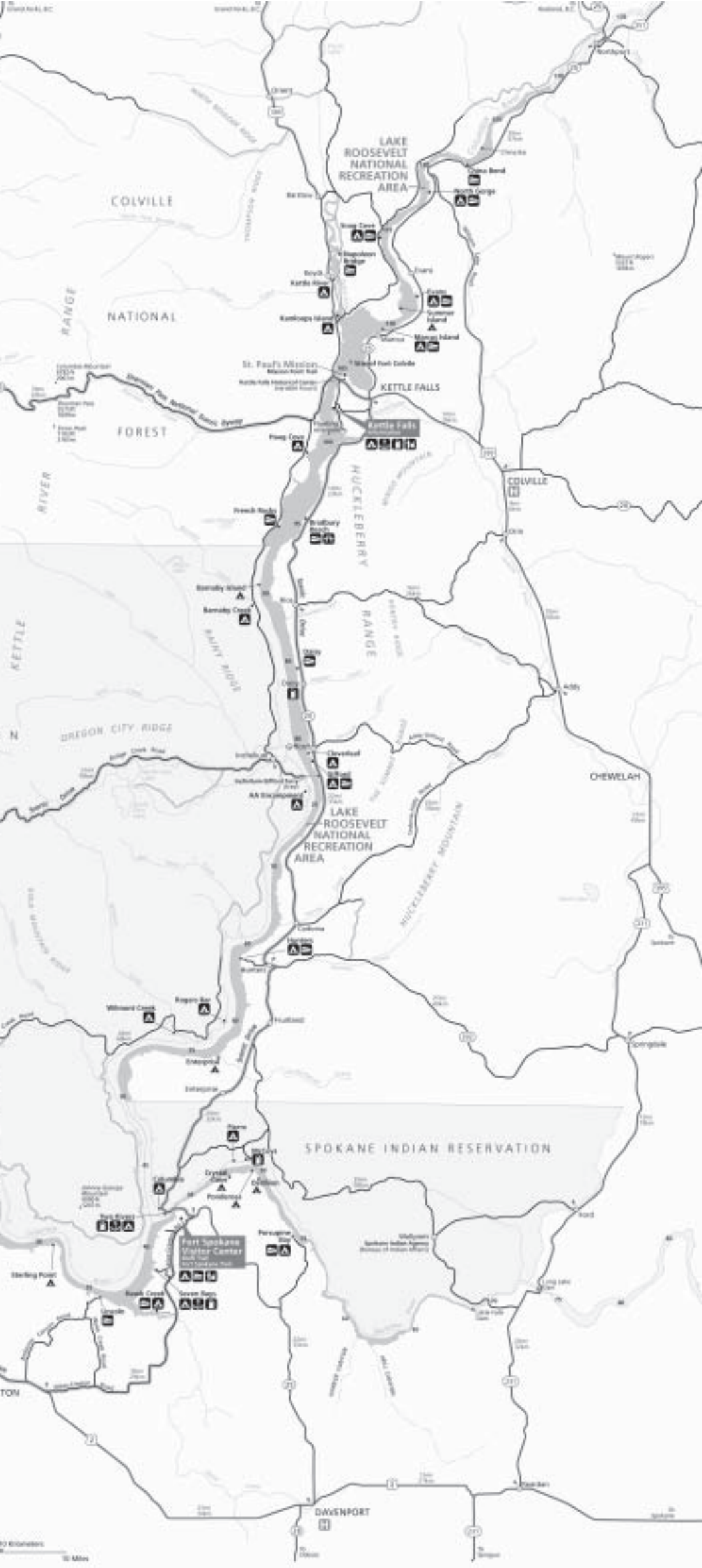
- Four sites.
- Picnic table, fire rings, tent area.
- Some large shade trees.
- Two pit toilets.
- Nice sandy cove for boat camping.

Penix Canyon

- Three sites.
- Picnic tables, fire rings, tent areas.
- One pit toilet.
- Several pine trees in the campground.
- 60-foot dock.
- Nice sandy beach.

Scout Camp Area

- One vault toilet and floating dump station.
- Mile-long sandy beach with limited shade for tent camping.
- This is a very busy spot with 50 plus tents on some weekends.



What You Need to Know About Beach Camping

Fees: Beach camping is free on National Park Service (NPS) lands. Consult a map so you know if you are on NPS lands, or that of the Spokane or Colville Tribes. Check with the tribes for their beach camping fees. You will find their phone numbers in this Visitor Guide.

Beach Fires: Fires are not allowed on exposed lakebed between May 1 and November 1. When not prohibited, campfires are allowed inside NPS installed metal rings or concrete pads throughout the park.

Marine Sanitation Device (MSD): All beach campers must bring and use an approved MSD. All waste must be taken to a dump station at one of our campgrounds or to one of the floating toilets on the lake. If you stay in a designated site where the NPS provides a vault toilet, you do not need an MSD.

Changing water levels: Be aware of the lake level. It can change as much as a foot in a 24-hour period. You may need to re-moor your boat on shore so you don't get stranded.



Phone reception: Cellular or digital phone use is unreliable on Lake Roosevelt. Make sure you tell someone where you are going and when you will be back before you leave for your camping or boating adventure.

Emergency Assistance: When you get hurt, being far away from help is a liability. In the locations along the lake away from a major facility, emergency help can be more than a half-hour away. You may want a marine radio to call for help so that you can communicate better with the outside world.

Gas: Some areas of the lake have a greater concentration of on-water gas stations than others. Kettle Falls is the farthest-north supplier of gasoline you will find.

Lets Go For A Swim

Looking for a good place to swim and perhaps picnic for the day? Lake Roosevelt has several designated swim beaches ranging from primitive with only vault toliets to developed areas with bathrooms and playgrounds. Below is a list of our beaches and amenities.

	Toilets	Playground	Swim Dock	Picnic Tables	Picnic Shelter	Info Station	BBQ Grills	Port-a-potty	Running Water	Hiking Trail	Cold Shower
Name											
Evans	x	x	x	x					x		
Marcus Island *	x		x	x							
Kettle Falls *	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Colville Flats				x				x			
Bradbury Beach	x		x	x			x				
Cloverleaf	x		x	x			x				
Fort Spokane	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Keller Ferry	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		
Spring Canyon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Porcupine	x	x	x	x			x				
Hunters	x	x	x	x	x		x				x

* May not have water when lake levels are low.

Summer Island

- One pit toilet.
- Picnic tables.
- Fire rings.
- Long sandy beach.
- Popular area for house-boats.
- Several shaded areas.



Creating a Land of Giants



The Inland Northwest, embracing western Montana, northern Idaho, eastern Washington, and northern Oregon, is a land of giants! Monstrous features, carved by rampaging waters lasting only a few weeks, dot the 550-mile course of the greatest floods ever to occur in North America. The most fascinating features are located among the deeply scarred landscape of eastern Washington. This area, composed of enormous, intertwining canyons, is appropriately named the Channeled Scablands.

At the end of the last ice age, North America's last continental ice sheet, the Cordilleran, extended its long “fingers” down several natural trenches reaching into the Pacific Northwest. One of these fingers dammed the Clark Fork River where it crosses today's Idaho-Montana border creating a mammoth lake. At its peak, the lake, which filled the river valley and many of its tributaries, had an estimated maximum depth of 2,100 feet–168 feet deeper than Crater Lake, the deepest lake in the United States today. It contained 500 cubic miles of water–half the amount of water in Lake Michigan and covered an area of 3,000 square miles–twice the size of Rhode Island.

Such a colossal amount of water behind and below the ice dam forced it to eventually float and then burst into many gargantuan pieces. The water gushed from the lake at speeds of 50-60 miles per hour. The average rate of flow was at least 9.5 cubic miles per

hour, 10 times the combined flow of all the rivers in the world, and may have reached 18 cubic miles per hour. At this rate, Lake Missoula would have drained in merely 2 days!

— *Fields are now cloaked with thousands of boulders, some the size of a small house.*

The torrent of water raced down the Idaho panhandle, surged into the Spokane River Valley and inundated another glacial lake, Lake Columbia. Lake

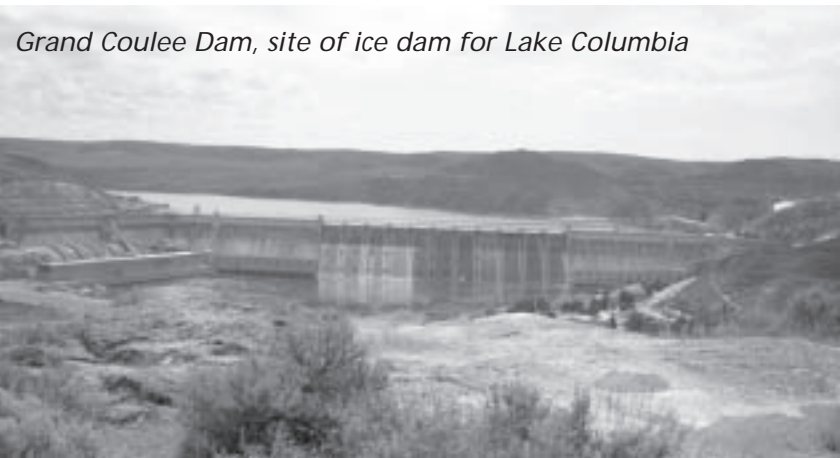
Columbia had formed when another ice lobe had blocked the Columbia River where Grand Coulee Dam sits today. Lake Roosevelt, Washington's largest lake, is a much smaller version of Lake Columbia which was at least 500 feet deeper than Lake Roosevelt! The massive amounts of water that entered Lake Columbia spilled over the southern walls of the canyon containing the lake and burst forth onto the expansive basaltic lava field that covered eastern Washington. New channels connected neighboring valleys as water sliced through the basalt that covered eastern Washington. When viewed on satellite imagery, this pattern of channels dividing and re-crossing looks like a braided river–only this braided river covers ¾ of eastern Washington.

The largest channel gashed into the fragile layers of basalt was the Grand Coulee, having carried the greatest amount of water. The Grand Coulee begins just south of the town of Grand Coulee and runs to Soap Lake. Today, it is 50 miles long and its walls stand one to six miles apart and rise 900 feet. At center stage was the world's largest waterfall, Dry Falls: so named because today no water tumbles over its rim. The falls divide the Grand Coulee into upper and lower halves. Dry Falls now stands 417 feet above the lower channel floor and is 3.5 miles wide. During the climax of the floods, the furious waters raging over the falls were at least 300 feet deep! The lower Grand Coulee was formed as the immense cutting power of the waters racing at speeds of up to 65 miles per hour dissected the basaltic plateau; and the falls, which originally were 21 miles to the south, retreated upstream. This same phenomenon is occurring today at Niagara Falls as the base of the falls is undercut.

The water rushed into the Quincy Basin and with no other obstacles in its way, spread out over the large open expanse. The mighty waters had snatched huge boulders of basalt and granite from the bedrock along its entire course and then scattered them across the basin as the waters slowed. Fields are now cloaked with thousands of boulders, some the size of a small house.

Other features within the region stand as a legacy to the enormous amounts of water that shaped the area. More than 100 evenly spaced sets of ridges line the Channeled Scablands. In one, the ridges are up to 35 feet high, their crests are 350 feet apart, and the ridges stretch 2 miles long. These types of landforms, ripple marks, are easily identified on a smaller scale on river beds and beaches. These huge ripple marks of the Channeled Scablands are like giant footprints verifying the tremendous amount and direction of the flood waters through the area.

Astonishingly, between 40 and 89 short-lived floods occurred as the ice dams reformed and were repeatedly breached on an average of every 55 years. Usually great canyons, like the Grand Canyon, are formed over eons. The immense Channeled Scablands, with all its unique and interesting



Grand Coulee Dam, site of ice dam for Lake Columbia

features, may have been formed cumulatively in just a matter of months! The massive remnants found on the landscape are evidence of the titanic power of the immense floods which formed this land of giants.

To learn more about the most catastrophic floods of the past two million years, and the geologic mystery it created explore the many books and DVDs available for sale in any of the park's book stores.

Check out our latest addition to the geology shelves. ***On the Trail of the Ice Age Floods*** by Bruce Bjornstad is a remarkable guide on how to read the landscape for clues on how the scablands of eastern Washington were created. Also available online at www.nps.gov/laro

Clean Camping, Clean Lake



Remember, if you are camping from or aboard a boat you are required to possess and use a ma-

rine sanitation device (portable toilet), that does not use plastic bags to contain the waste. This waste must be disposed of in a designated dump station. It is illegal to dispose of human waste in dumpsters.



Fire Management and Forest Health

Historical and Natural Role of Fire

Historically, fire played an important role in the forests of Northeastern Washington. Studies suggest that prior to European settlement, fire occurred with low intensity on the landscape every one to thirty years. Fire naturally thins the forest, recycles nutrients into the soil, releases seeds for new plant growth, and creates meadows. Research in fire ecology has demonstrated that many plant and animal species benefit from the rejuvenating effects of fires burning regularly through their habitat. Without fire, forests would not be able to support the diverse habitats required by many plant, bird, and mammal species.

Forest Health

Forest ecosystems are valuable natural assets, which play an important role in the quality of life in the United States. At Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, forests generate various recreational opportunities such as fishing, hunting, hiking, bird watching, and camping. A functioning forest ecosystem is a source of ecological and environmental benefits including regulation of stream flows, maintenance of air and water quality, stabilization of soils and unstable slopes, fish and wildlife habitat, gene pools and collectors for carbon dioxide. Forests also have important cultural and spiritual values.

Vegetation

Vegetation at Lake Roosevelt NRA includes at least three fire-prone ecosystems, these include steppe (semi-arid grassland), shrub/steppe, and ponderosa pine forest. Fire plays a critical role in the health and maintenance of all three ecosystems. Frequent low intensity fires lessen the risk of extreme fire behavior in ponderosa pine ecosystems. Ponderosa pine forests are well adapted to frequent surface fires. The thick insulating bark of ponderosa pine enables it to survive low intensity surface fire. The characteristic ground cover in a ponderosa pine forest is a mix of grass, forbs, shrubs, and pine needles. Low intensity fires tend to burn the low woody shrubs, downed debris, and pine litter, thus releasing soil nutrients and creating a nutrient-rich seedbed for ponderosa pine seeds. The natural fire regime within ponderosa pine forest is one fire every 3 – 15 years.

Fire Management at Lake Roosevelt

The Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area Fire Management Plan of 2005 addresses the recreation area’s 15,000 acres of land and calls for full suppression on all human and/or natural caused wildland fires; mechanical treatment of fuels; and the use of prescribed fire in certain circumstances. All wildland fires will be suppressed as quickly as possible, while ensuring public and firefighter safety, and protection of natural/cultural/historic resources, park developed areas, and neighboring private lands.

Prescribed Fire

Fire is a basic force of nature. It destroys and creates at the same time. Resource managers use fire as a management tool to renew certain natural and historical environments. Fires are also used to reduce hazard fuels. These are *prescribed fires*. Prescribed fire is the carefully planned, periodic burning of selected sites to meet a variety of management objectives.

Decades of fire suppression have resulted in the need for more active management to maintain healthy forests within Lake Roosevelt NRA.

Approximately 2,000 acres will be treated with prescribed fire and/or mechanically thinned over the next five years within the recreation area. Each burn unit will have its own burn plan that includes measurable objectives, conditions, and specific actions under which burns will occur. Trained personnel burn only when conditions are optimum.

By removing accumulations of fuels using low intensity prescribed fire, managers reduce the chance that high intensity wildfires will develop on the forest floor and spread into the tree crowns, and/or spread onto adjacent lands.

Adjacent land owners are encouraged to work with the State Department of Natural Resources to develop neighborhood fire management plans that may include prescribed burning or mechanical thinning by trained professionals. Many homeowner associations across the country are developing *firewise* community action plans in cooperation with national park and forest areas.

Mechanical Thinning

Mechanical thinning will be used in conjunction with prescribed burning or as a technique of its own depending on the management zone. Mechanical thinning is the manual removal of vegetation to accomplish any of the following objectives:

- 1) reduce fuel buildup in the understory prior to a prescribed fire treatment,
- 2) provide defensible space near structures, developed zones, and adjacent lands,
- 3) remove hazardous fuels including diseased/ insect infested trees, and around bald

eagle nests, rare plants, historical, archaeological, cultural sites, and developed areas.

Thinning the canopy will result in fewer catastrophic fires, and enhance more natural plant growth in the understory. Wildlife will benefit from an improved stand structure and understory. Weed species may try to invade the mechanical or fire treated units. Each unit will be monitored to reduce weed species.

Learning to Live with Fire

Early this century, fire was viewed as a threat to life, property, and timber, so all fires were suppressed. Recently we have come to understand that fire management techniques can help maintain forest health, reduce loss of property and life, and restore natural processes.

Many people are discovering the scenic beauty and undeveloped views Lake Roosevelt has to offer. Ironically for that reason, we are seeing more development, such as summer, family, or retirement homes along land adjacent to the recreation area’s boundary.

With the heavy fuel buildup in the region over the years because of fire exclusion, it could take just a careless individual with a match, or a lightning strike to start a high intensity and severe fire.

Being Fire Wise is Everyone’s Responsibility!

Being Firewise at Lake Roosevelt

- **May 1 to November 1** campfires are allowed in fire rings provided by the National Park Service.
- Keep water and a shovel nearby to extinguish the fire. Keep all burning materials inside the fire ring and all unused firewood away from the fire.
- Never leave a fire unattended and be sure fires are dead and out before leaving.
- Never throw a cigarette butt from a vehicle. Properly dispose of cigars and cigarettes, making sure they are completely extinguished.
- Use caution when operating portable cooking devices like camp stoves.
- Be sure children know how dangerous fire can be and don’t let them play with matches or lighters.
- Carry a fire extinguisher in your car, boat, or RV.

Being Firewise Around Your Home

- Plan for 10 feet of defensible space surrounding your home that is lean, clean and green: Remove pine needles and debris from your roof, gutters, and other collection areas around your home. Prune low branches up to 10 feet.
- Clear 10 ft. away from your chimney. Install ¼” fireproof screens around chimney/stovepipes to prevent ash and particles from starting a fire.
- Attachments to your house, such as decks, porches or fences should be fire-reisistant.
- Ensure your address is visible and legible for emergency vehicles to locate and driveways are at least 12ft. wide with a vertical clearance of 15 feet.
- Discuss with your family escape routes and a meeting place. Post emergency numbers by the phone. Be sure children can use 911.

More Fire Information Resources

To learn more about Lake Roosevelt Fire Management and Forest Health please contact:
Chief of Compliance
& Natural Resource Management
509-633-9441 x128



They Don’t Work If You Don’t Wear Them

Federal law states every person on board a boat must have a Personal Floation Device (PFD or life jacket) that fits them and is in good condition. Washington State law requires children 12 years old and younger to wear PFDs when on boats less than 19 feet in length that are moving. Life jackets could have prevented approximately 2/3 of all boating-related drownings of children ages 14 and under.

David Thompson

The bicentennial of David Thompson's quest to find a navigable water route in what is now the U.S. from the Rockies to the Pacific Ocean begins in 2007. The five-year commemoration culminates in 2012, 200 years after he succeeded in becoming the first person to chart the entire length of the Columbia River. The final leg of his journey to reach the ocean started within what is now Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area at Kettle Falls on July 3, 1811.

David Thompson's exploration of the Columbia River altered the path of history. His expedition and the subsequent trips of fur traders who followed the trail he blazed resulted in the first tribal contact and trade with the peoples of the upper Columbia. This trade allowed the tribes access to guns, tools and people that changed their way of life forever.

Over the next five years we will look back in time to see how David Thompson is progressing in his search for that navigable route to the Pacific Ocean.



David Thompson 1807-1808

When last we saw David Thompson in the early summer of 1807 he and his party (13 men and women, along with six children—his own three under six years of age) were at the junction of the Blaeberry River and a north–flowing river. Unbeknownst to Thompson, this was the Columbia River that runs north for only 200 miles before making a hairpin turn to the south. Exploration, however, had to take a back seat to survival. The group was low on food and they needed to start hunting and building a place to trade for furs and food.

By July 18th one canoe had been completed and Thompson and a scouting party went south in search of food and a place to build a trading house. Arriving at what is now Windermere Lake they found berries to eat and grass for the horses. Thompson decided to establish Kootanae House there. After completing one building, however, Kootenai Indians arrived and counseled Thompson to move to a safer place a mile down stream from the mouth of the lake. As the summer dragged on, food was still scarce and Thompson worried for his group, especially the children.

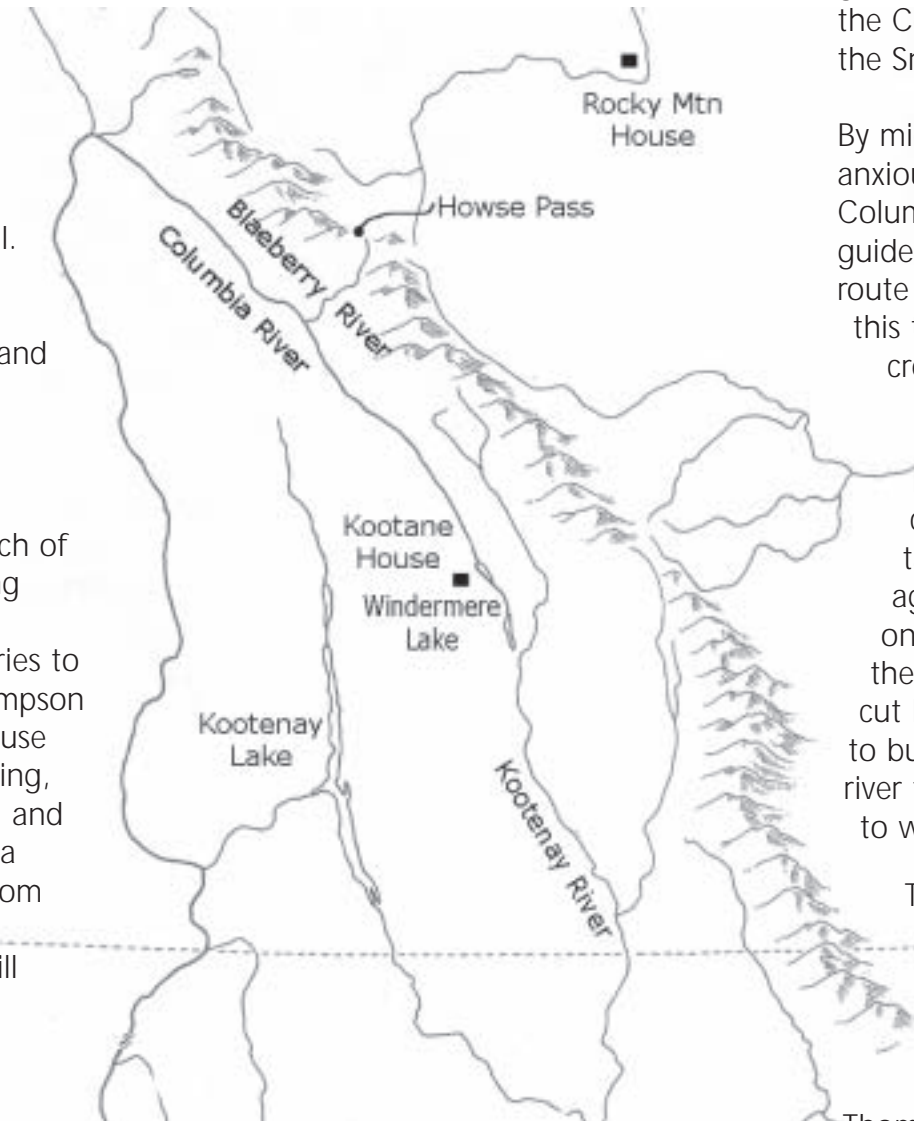
If near starving conditions didn't push the group to finish the trading post, the August 13th arrival of Kootenais did. They told of peace parley gone bad between them and the Peigans, Bloods, and Blackfeet. The peace talks had led to the death of a Kootenai chief, several Flatheads and a dozen Piegans.

Toward the end of August, relief arrived in the form of the summer salmon run and the stockade around the trading post was finished. There was no time to relax though. Piegans from the east side of the Rockies were now making regular visits to the post to make their presence known and to keep tabs on both the traders and Kootenais.

When a friendly group of Flat Bows arrived to trade fur they also shared information that excited Thompson. They gave a description of their country and how going to the sea from there and back took a “voyage of a summer moon.” The explorer

in Thompson wanted to chart this new territory, but he needed a guide.

It had been several months since Thompson had been able to devote any time to exploration but in September of 1807, as some of the men were taking the fur returns east over the mountains, the Flat Bow Chief



Map courtesy of Sources of the River, by Jack Nisbet. Sasquatch Books, 1994

Ugly Head arrived to guide Thompson on a quick trip through his country. On October 2, Thompson left his family and the three remaining men at Kootanae House to take a two–day trip through the Flat Bows’ country. They went south to the end of the lake where they then portaged to a south flowing river (Kootenay River) At the time Thompson was unaware he had been at the headwaters of the Columbia River.

Once back at the trading post the group spent most of the fall prepping for an attack. The Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans on east side of the Rockies were not happy that Kootenais were supplying eastside Flatheads with weapons or that Thompson's group was trading with westside Indians. They were able to rest easier as the December snows arrived and kept any war

parties from crossing the passes. Thompson spent the winter reworking his field notes and calculations and was able to copy Capt Lewis’ letter recounting his journey to the Pacific Ocean into his journal. It is still a mystery as to how Thompson got a copy of the letter, but however he obtained it, it gave him the important information that the Columbia River was is navigable from the Snake River to the Ocean.

By mid-April of 1808, Thompson was anxious to continue his quest for the Columbia River. Ugly Head offered to be his guide again and they set off on the same route as the previous fall, only going farther this time. On April 25, 1808, Thompson crossed the 49th parallel and by early May, after a difficult portage around Kootenai Falls, reached the outskirts of Kootenay Lake. Reviewing his calculations he realized the river had taken a sharp U turn and he had once again crossed the 49th parallel. He was only 50 miles from the lake's outlet to the Columbia River, but he was forced to cut his exploration short in order to attend to business. The quest to find a navigable river to the ocean would once again, have to wait.

To learn more about David Thompson, and to see what happens next, explore Jack Nisbet's two books Sources of the River:Tracking David Thompson Across Western North America and Map Maker's Eye: David Thompson on the Columbia Plateau, or D'Arcy Jenish's Epic Wanderer: David Thompson and the Mapping of the Canadian West. All three are available in the park's bookstores.

Safeguard Your Heritage

Artifacts within the boundaries of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area, or any known archaeological site, are protected under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. It is illegal to disturb, dig, remove or possess archaeological objects. If you encounter archaeological objects on surface areas in the park, please leave them where they are and report the finds and their locations as soon as possible to a park ranger or volunteer. Always remember that each object, no matter how insignificant it may appear, could hold the key to opening a door to the past and further enriching our lives.

More to the story....

Did you know that the rippling blue ribbon called Lake Roosevelt links many human stories dating back over 9500 years? Did you know those stories are preserved in small museums all along the lake from the Grand Coulee Dam and into Canada? If you are feeling curious and want your visit to Lake Roosevelt to be as enriching as possible, we have some suggestions. Here are a few of the museums that will give you a glimpse into the human past of Lake Roosevelt.



Grand Coulee Dam Area: In addition to the Visitor Center for the dam, there is also the Colville Tribal Museum. Located on the other side of the river from the dam visitor center, the museum is run by the 12 tribes of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. It has numerous, well-done exhibits telling the story of the peoples who make up the reservation. Locally-made beaded gauntlets, woven baskets, clothing, and tools are all on display, including a fantastic life-size diorama of salmon fishing. Museum docents are happy to talk with you about tribal stories. You can see pictures of tribal elders from days gone by and read about how tribal life struggled after the dam was built. To reach the museum, cross the highway bridge and head straight up the hill and you'll see the museum. 512 Mead Way, Coulee Dam.

Fort Spokane Area: Take a step back in time to learn about the difficulties of frontier life. Wheat farming is a pretty routine task these days, but during the Great Depression, it wasn't so easy. Twenty-two miles south of Fort Spokane in downtown Davenport is the Lincoln County Historical Museum, just look for the road signs on Highway 2. They feature a variety of exhibits that explain local life during the difficult

Area Museums		
Northport Historical Society	Northport, WA	509.732.4431
Kettle Falls Historical Society	Kettle Falls, WA	509.738.6601
Kettle Falls Public Library	Kettle Falls, WA	509.738.6817
Hunters Museum	Hunters, WA	509.722-4440
Lincoln Co. Historical Museum	Davenport, WA	509.725.6711
Colville Tribal Museum	Coulee Dam, WA	509.633.0751
Grand Coulee Dam Visitor Center	Coulee Dam, WA	509.633.9265
Chewelah Museum	Chewelah, WA	509.935.8311
Mistequa Auto Museum	Chewelah, WA	509.935.8034
Cutter Theatre	Metaline Falls, WA	509.446.4108
Pend Oreille Co. Historical Museum	Newport, WA	509.447.5388
Stonerose Interpretive Center	Republic, WA	509.775.2295
NW Museum of Arts & Culture	Spokane, WA	509.363.5309
The Boundary Museum	Grand Forks, BC Canada	240.442.3737
Doukhobar Museum	Grand Forks, BC Canada	250.365.5327
Rossland Museum/Gold Mine Tour	Rossland, BC Canada	888.448.7444
Trail Museum	Trail, BC Canada	250.364.0829

years. Outside they have a large sampling of historic farm equipment, for an unpolished, realistic glimpse of the region's gritty farming history.

Make the most of your visit to the lake, spend some time in a local museum. There are several other museums along the lake which are listed in the shaded box. Sometimes the most interesting history is the subtle stories you find in these wonderful, out-of-the-way places. Lake Roosevelt is definitely for more than just camping, swimming and fishing.

Continued from page 3

Special Requests

Have a special need or an event? Just ask, we might be able to help. Ranger-led activities for students in the field, the classroom and at Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area focus on a variety of themes: geology (Ice Age Floods), habitat, ecology, water quality, shrub-steppe, the fur trade and David Thompson, Fort Spokane and 9000 Years of Human History around the lake. These programs are designed to help teachers meet Washington State Grade Level Expectations and the Essential Academic Learning Requirements.

Traveling Trunks and Kits

Sculpted, Scoured and Scraped:
An Eastern Washington
Geology Experience

3rd-6th Grades

Lake Roosevelt boasts some of the most interesting geology in the state of Washington. Starting 17 million years ago, sheets of volcanic lava flowed from giant cracks in the earth near the Washington/Oregon/Idaho border and covered eastern Washington. Ice

Age glaciers covered much of the northern part of Washington and blocked rivers, like the Columbia, forming giant lakes. One such giant lake, Glacial Lake Missoula in Montana, ruptured its ice dam and unleashed some of the largest floods that mankind has ever known onto the plains of eastern Washington.

This trunk illustrates many of the geologic forces that have shaped eastern Washington in the past and continue to shape the landscape today. The trunk comes with videos, visual aids, rock samples, and equipment as well as a curriculum guide that addresses the geologic processes central to the history of eastern Washington.

Avian Mystery Kit

See description on page two.

Printed Materials

"A Cultural Crossroads Fort Spokane Teacher's Guide" Grades 3-8 provides information, standards based lesson plans and activities about all three eras of the fort: military, Indian boarding school and tuberculosis hospital. Contact the park's Education Specialist to obtain your FREE copy.

Learn More! Read a Book!

Travel down the river with David Thompson. Learn about the Native Americans who have called this river home for nearly 9000 years, the construction of the dam, or the history of the National Park Service.



Use one of our many bird books to figure out what that bird was, or what wildlife you can find in the area.

Our coloring books can keep the kids entertained while teaching them about birds, animals, Native Americans and Lewis and Clark.

Through a co-operating agreement with the National Park Service, the Northwest Interpretive Association operates bookstores in the park's visitor and information centers. The nonprofit organization plays an important role in making interpretive and educational publications available to travelers. It also funds special interpretive projects in the park.

Bookstores are located at Park Headquarters in Coulee Dam, Spring Canyon Information Station, Fort Spokane Visitor Center and Kettle Falls Information Station. See page two for hours and contact information. Or visit us on the web at: www.nps.gov/laro



Want to learn more about David Thompson's trip down the Columbia River? Do you need to know about walleye fishing? Perhaps you need a boating map for Lake Roosevelt. Maybe you just want a souvenir from your trip to Lake Roosevelt. Well, our bookstores have what you are looking for. Lake Roosevelt's bookstores have a unique selection of books, gifts and toys, specializing in subjects related to the park.

Come discover the mysteries of the Missoula Floods, geology, and the ice age.

KELLER FERRY

- Marina store with deli, groceries, ice and fishing licenses.
- Houseboat, boat, boat slip rentals.
- Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters).
- Fresh water during summer months.
- Propane available.
- Campground and restrooms.

Hours: Memorial Day weekend– Labor Day weekend

- Weekdays, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- Weekends, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Hours vary in the spring and fall. Call for further information.

Operated by:
Roosevelt Recreational Enterprises (RRE) 45751 SR 21 N
Wilbur, WA 99185
509. 647.5755 or 800.648.5253
www.rrehouseboats.com

SEVEN BAYS

- Marina store: groceries, ice, fishing licenses.
- Full-service restaurant.
- Houseboat, boat and boat slip rentals.
- Boat fuel dock, boat dump station (free to all boaters).
- Fresh water during summer months.
- Campground with hookups and water, showers, restrooms, and coin-operated laundry facilities nearby.

Hours:
Store and fuel dock

- May 15–May 25 and September 4–October 15, 9 a.m.–6 p.m.
- Memorial Day weekend–Labor Day weekend, 8 a.m.–8 p.m. daily.

Restaurant:

- Memorial Day weekend–Labor Day weekend, 11 a.m.–8 p.m.
- Closed Monday–Friday

Operated by:
Dakota Columbia Rentals, LLC
1250 Marina Drive
Seven Bays, WA 99122
Phone: 509-725-7229
www.dakotacolumbia.com

TWO RIVERS

- Marina store: groceries, ice fishing licenses.
- Full service restaurant.
- Boat slip rentals.
- Boat fuel dock, boat dump station (free to all boaters).
- Fresh water during summer months.
- Campground with hookups and water, showers, restrooms, and coin-operated laundry facilities nearby.
- Gas station and convenience store with a deli.

Hours: June 1 - September 7
Marina

- 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., daily.

Restaurant

- Sunday- Thursday, 9 a.m. to 1 a.m.
- Friday and Saturday, 24 hours.

Gas station

- Daily, 7 a.m. -10 p.m.

Spring and Fall hours vary. Please call for further information.

Operated by:
Spokane Tribe of Indians
6828 B Hwy. 25 S.
Davenport, WA 99122
800.722.4031 or 509.722.5500.
www.tworiverscasinoandresort.com/resort.htm

DAISY STATION

- Store with groceries, ice, beer, wine, fishing supplies, gift/craft items, and microwave.
- Boat fuel dock.
- Fresh water.
- Gas station with propane.
- Picnic tables.

Hours:

- 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., daily.

Operated by:
Sherri Scott and Bill Barrett
2990 Highway 25 So
Rice, WA 99167
509.738.6166

KETTLE FALLS

- Marina store: deli, ice, fishing licenses.
- Houseboat, runabout, kayak rentals.
- Covered or open boat slips. Secured dock—seasonal or short-term moorage.
- Boat fuel dock, boat dump station (free to all boaters).
- Propane available.
- Campground and restrooms nearby.

Hours:

- Memorial Day–June 30, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- July 1–Labor Day weekend, 8 a.m.–7 p.m.
- After Labor Day–October , 8 a.m.–6 p.m.
- After season hours, please call 509.738.6121 for service by appointment.

Operated by:
Lake Roosevelt Resort and Marina
P.O. Box 340
Kettle Falls, WA 99141
509.738.6121 or 800 635.7585
E-mail:
houseboats@lakeroosevelt.com
or **www.lakeroosevelt.com**





National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area

Superintendent: Debbie Bird

Park Address
1008 Crest Drive
Coulee Dam, WA 99116

Website/contact information
www.nps.gov/laro

Park Headquarters
509.633.9441

Fax Number
509.633.9332

Helpful Phone Numbers

Daily Lake Level: 800.824.4916 or www.nps.gov/laro

Grand Coulee Dam Visitor Arrival Center: 509.633.9265

Game Warden to report poaching, cougar or bear encounters M-F 8-5: 800.477.6224

Colville Confederated Tribal Police: 800.551.5800 or Fish & Wildlife: 509.634.2110

Spokane Indian Tribal Park Rangers: 509.258.7750, Police: 911

For EMERGENCIES in the park dial 911. If you are using a cell phone you must tell the 911 operator exactly where you are as they may be located out of state.

A comparison of regulations between managing partners on Lake Roosevelt			
Regulation	National Park	Colville Tribe	Spokane Tribe
Loaded firearms, permitted in campgrounds, picnic areas or on beaches	NO	NO	NO
Children under 14 required to hold fishing permit when accompanied by licensed adult	NO	NO	NO
State fishing license required while fishing from a boat	YES	YES	YES
Pets permitted off leash in developed beaches or picnic areas	NO	NO	NO
Pets permitted ON leash in developed beaches or picnic areas	NO	YES	YES
Roadside camping permitted outside of developed campgrounds	NO	NO	NO
Length of stay in campgrounds limited	YES	YES	NO
Camping requires reservations	NO*	NO	NO
Payment of overnight fee required at boat-in (not road accessed) campgrounds	NO	YES	NO
Fires permitted in designated fire grates in developed campgrounds **	YES	YES	YES
Fires permitted in undeveloped boat-in campsites **	NO	YES	YES
Permit required for fires built at boat-in campsites **	NO	YES	YES
Fireworks permitted **	NO	NO	YES
Boat launch permit required (with fee)	YES	NO	NO
Lawfully taken, properly tagged wildlife may be transported through area	YES	YES	YES
Driving motor vehicles on beaches or seasonally exposed lakebed	NO	NO	NO
Digging or using metal detectors permitted	NO	NO	NO
* Campsites in select campgrounds may be reserved. See page 2 for details. ** Check seasonal restrictions For more information about the regulations on either of these Reservations, please contact them directly: Colville Confederated Tribal Police: 800.551.5800 Spokane Indian Tribal Park Rangers: 509.258.7750			